



## YET IN FERMENT

France Trembles Still Over the Dreyfus Case.

## CIVIL AND MILITARY CONFLICT

Bitter Attacks and Sharp Charges. Active Feeling—Esterhazy Interviewed in London.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The situation here is generally admitted to be grave by both the press and the people. The conflict between civil and military authorities is becoming acute. The sudden and unexpected action of Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, in prosecuting Col. Picquart on a charge of forgery and using forged documents, assumes a grave aspect on account of circumstances attending this intervention of military authority in the civil court.

Now that the Dreyfus question has become a great national matter every proceeding in the affair has a state importance. Zurlinden's ignoring of this obvious fact is very significant. He comes forward as a defender of the army, the prosecutor of its supposed calumniators, and the resolute opponent of a revision of the case. From this appeal to the public in the line of the establishment of a dictatorship, there is no wide step. The Radical makes a bitter attack on the general's staff which it charges with aiming at the moral assassination of Picquart through a secret military trial. Henri Rochefort in his paper, the Intransigent, declares that Picquart was bribed by a syndicate or by Germany to save Dreyfus.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily News says that Comte Esterhazy has been sojourning in London in the guise of an Italian count. He speaks Italian fluently. The Daily News reporter caught him at Charing Cross as he was about to start for Paris. In the course of the interview, Esterhazy said he had passed the detectives detailed to watch him in Paris in his present disguise and that nobody had recognized him. "But," he continued, "I distrust even this. I told Gen. Pellieux after the suicide of Col. Henri that it would be impossible to stop things and that the movement would be formidable. The generals lost their heads. I wrote to M. Cavaignac a long letter acquainting him with the points of the affair. He refused to see me. My ruin has been determined upon. I was thrown overboard and had nothing left but to go away and wait developments."

Comte Esterhazy proceeded to declare that he had vainly tried to convince Gen. Pellieux that the Henri document was a forgery, but that Gen. Pellieux had declined to listen to him.

"There were," said Comte Esterhazy, "but three persons who knew the truth of the matter—Sanders, Henri and myself. The first two are dead, and I alone hold the secret." Comte Esterhazy complained bitterly of the treatment of himself and Mme. Pays, who is in prison in Paris. He declares that the Judge D'Instruction had Mme. Pays brought from the Saint Lazar prison and offered her liberty if she would reveal all she knew about the generals.

After a reference to other phases of the affair, Comte Esterhazy said: "I intend to publish a work that will throw light upon the unhealthy Dreyfus story. M. Cavaignac made a mistake in persecuting me, but he struck at the same time his relation, Col. Du Paty Du Clam. I may mention that I already declined a pension offered by Gen. Billot."

Comte Esterhazy affected a gay nonchalance but as he was taking the train he said in a sharp, nervous tone, without pausing for a breath: "I don't know whether I shall make use of the documents in my possession. It will depend upon the march of events."

## EIGHT CREMATED.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Eight men were cremated and eight more fatally burned in the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Messrs. Padlock, Hodge & Co., caused this terrible destruction of life and none of those who were taken out after the fire were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

## LAYMEN ADMITTED.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 19.—The Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today adopted, without debate, a resolution declaring for a constitutional amendment, providing an equal number of lay and ministerial representatives at the General Conference. The vote was 199 to 9.

## PARDONED.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The queen-regent has signed the decree suspending Admiral Montejó and granting pardon to the convicts who fought as volunteers in the war with the United States.

## MR. BAYARD'S CONDITION.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 20.—The ravages of disease are gradually sapling the life of former Ambassador Bayard, and he continually loses ground, although his wonderful consti-



HOLLAND'S GIRL QUEEN.

Only a girl peculiarly favored can have a crown as a birthday present, but such is the fortune of Wilhelmina of Holland. Her eighteenth birthday, August 31, 1886, will never be forgotten by this gracious little woman, and she will also remember September 6, the date of the formal coronation.

tion makes a strong resistance. He passed a restless night, and today will be considerably worse than at any time during his sickness. The end is looked for in the course of a few days, although he will probably have a number of rallies.

## BRYAN AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Col. Wm. J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska volunteers, is in the city and spent the morning making calls at the heads of the various army departments.

## DISTURBED CHINA.

One Report is That the Emperor is Dead.

PEKIN, Sept. 22.—An edict just issued, definitely announces that the Emperor of China has resigned his power to the Empress Dowager, who has ordered the ministers to deliver to her in future all official reports.

## IS THE EMPEROR DEAD?

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—A rumor is current here to the effect that the Emperor of China is dead. No details are obtainable but it is said that the gates of Peking are closed, which means that something serious has happened.

## MUST BE NO DELAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The war Department officials in reply to the question whether there was any disposition to accede to the request of Spain for a postponement of the evacuation of Cuba until some time next spring, the statement was made that no delay would be considered. The evacuation must proceed with expedition and the troops of the United States were now being put in readiness for the occupation of Cuba and would be sent there.

## YELLOW JACK.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—One case of yellow fever has developed at Detention camp. The camp now contains thirty people who have been exposed and is surrounded by heavily armed guards.

## AGAINST CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The secretary of the treasury today made an important ruling in which he holds that Chinese consuls in foreign countries are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering this country.

## PEACE CONGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Brussels to a local news agency says that King Leopold has addressed an autograph letter to the Czar urging the designation of Brussels as the meeting place of the peace congress.

## SPANIARDS TRAVEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The war department has a cablegram from General Brooke at Ponce, Porto Rico, stating that 800 Spanish troops sailed for home today.

## AFTER ANARCHISTS.

ROME, Sept. 22.—According to the Italian, several powers have decided to hold in October a conference for the purpose of considering and adopting measures for the suppression of anarchy.

## He Also Thought.

(Boston Journal.) After he had kissed her and pressed her rosy cheek against his and patted her soft, round chin, she drew back and asked: "George, do you shave yourself?" "Yes," he replied. "I thought so," she said. "Your face is the roughest I ever—" Then she stopped; but it was too late, and he went away with a cold, heavy lump in his breast.



Beware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.

## A CRITICAL TIME DURING THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Sick or Well, a Rush Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes. There Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I.

## PEARY.

The Explorer Making Good Progress Northward.

NEW YORK.—A letter received in this city from Explorer Peary says that on August 13th he was at Etah, near the entrance to Smith sound, up which he probably proceeded soon after he wrote if he was to reach his proposed new camp on the northwest coast of Greenland this season. Etah, or Fort Poulke, is the place where Dr. J. J. Hayes spent the winter of 1890-91 on his exploring vessel, the United States. It is a considerable distance north of Peary's former winter camps. Peary wrote that thus far his plans had prospered. He had taken aboard his steamer, the Windward, ten Eskimauks, sixty dogs and the carcasses of sixty walrus, which will supply a large quantity of food for his dogs and the natives. He was about to send his auxiliary ship, the Hope, back to St. John's. There is no doubt that Mr. Peary reached the north water at Etah in advance of Capt. Sverdrup's expedition on the Fram.

## For Mr. Moody.

An item is going the rounds of the religious press to the effect that a plan is under advisement for building in New York a great institutional church for Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Moody is known to favor such a plan. It is said, not to become his permanent field of labor, but to be a center for evangelical efforts of the whole country, under Mr. Moody's direction. "The aim would be to bring famous preachers from abroad, to provide for Bible instruction on a large scale, to get together choruses of great size, and to make an evangelical headquarters, the influence of which would be felt throughout the whole country."

## Art League Exhibition.

The fall exhibition of the Kilohana Art League is four weeks off. Immense efforts are being put forth to make this the most elaborate display ever attempted by local artists. D. Howard Hitchcock, on Hawaii, is doing the work of his life for the exhibition. A number of new artists have arrived in town since the Spring and they will all put in studies. It is understood that they will bring in some new ideas. Secretary Dodge of the League is now preparing a list of artists whose work will appear in the exhibition.

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## PEACE, 'TIS SAID

### Claims of British and French in Egypt.

#### A French Minister Speaks Without Concern—Russia's Advantages in China.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is reported in Government circles that news has been received that the Egyptian flag is flying over Fashoda. The fact, however, has not been officially announced. A dispatch to the Daily Graphic from Paris says that Sir F. J. Monson, the British ambassador, in the course of an interview with M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, casually referred to the report that Maj. Marchand, at the head of the French expedition, was at Fashoda on the Nile. M. Delcasse assured the ambassador in the most friendly manner that the Government was absolutely ignorant of Maj. Marchand's whereabouts. He added that if the expedition was in the neighborhood of the Nile, its object was geographical rather than political, but he begged the ambassador not to regard this as an official communication on behalf of the Government. The correspondent recalled that M. Delcasse was minister of the colonies when the Marchand expedition was equipped, and that he made a motion in the chamber of deputies that the sum of \$400,000 be appropriated for the expenses of the expedition. It is consequently presumed that he is aware of the object of the expedition.

#### RUSSIA'S ADVANTAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Globe from Hongkong gives the details of a secret convention signed at Peking on March 27th. It appears that the Chinese thereby conceded an agreement with St. Petersburg by which China ceded Port Arthur and Tientsin, stipulating that only Russian and Chinese warships enter or dock at Port Arthur. Russia, it appears, gets the exclusive use of the inner harbor of Tientsin, the sole administration of the ceded territories and a tract of land north of Tientsin designated as Buffer Belt.

#### COMPANY D'S BALL.

#### Preparations Making for a Select and Swell Affair.

It now appears that Company D's ball will be quite a select and swell function. It will be held in Progress Hall in place of the drill shed. The time has also been changed from the 21st to the evening of the 14th, or a week from next Friday evening. This change was made out of special deference to the Myrtle Boat Club, which had already selected October 21 for a dance.

The dance program has been placed in charge of a special committee with a view to improving on the general run of such things. Some of the ideas of the Red Cross ball will be adopted. There will be a number of special guests of honor and chaperones. The committee of arrangements made these changes in the original plans at a meeting held last evening. One of the best chefs of the city will have charge of the lunch and refreshments. Liquor of every sort will be strictly taboo. Admission cards will be issued by the committee only.

#### SHARPSHOOTERS DISBAND.

#### Affairs Closed Up and Company Adjourns Sine Die.

About thirty members were present at the "sine die" meeting of the Sharpshooters Company held last evening. The business was strictly that of closing up the affairs of the organization. Medals for the last six months' shoot, including the Waterhouse trophy, were distributed. Shooting for the remainder of the year was declared off.

It was decided to turn certain of the records of the Company over to the Historical Society. A vote of thanks was extended to the officers for their services. The company then formally disbanded.

Many of the members will join the Rifle Association. In fact, most of them signified their intention last evening of so doing.

#### Kakaako Kindergarten.

At a special committee meeting of the Free Kindergarten Association last week it was unanimously decided to transfer Miss Mary Alexander from Queen Emma Hall, where she was to have a Foreign Kindergarten, to the little Mission chapel in Magoonville, where she will have a cosmopolitan kindergarten. The school could not open this week, as the carpenters have been building a lanai and the circle has been painted, but everything will be ready for work before Monday.

#### Return to Hawaii.

One of the passengers by the Canadian-Australian liner yesterday was Mrs. W. L. Green, who will be warmly welcomed back to the Islands by old acquaintances. Mrs. Green, who is the sister of Dr. Robt. McKibbin, was one of the Cabinet ladies here years ago. M. L. Green was premier and Minister of Finance in Ministries of the former rulers of Hawaii. Mrs. Green returns to the Islands in excellent health. At the time the war between Spain and the United States be-

gan Mrs. Green was visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. N. S. Williams, at one of the Cuban towns that was later bombarded. Mrs. Green and her daughter and grandchildren succeeded in getting away from the country in a schooner, but were for some time quarantined at a Florida port. So soon as there was opportunity Mrs. Green journeyed to Vancouver, where she found old friends.

#### Sale of Bonds.

Instead of \$300,000, the Government will soon put on the market \$400,000 of Hawaiian bonds. The call for tenders will be made in a few days. As before noted, opportunity will be given to small investors, down to the degree of \$1,000. One feature of the issue plan will be to accept the bids and to hold the right to refrain from calling for the money excepting on notice of thirty days. This is to avoid having too much currency on hand. The advertisement will stipulate for tenders for a number of the \$1,000 bonds, for lots of \$5,000 and then for larger lots.

## S. S. CHINA IS BACK

### The Big Transport Once More in San Francisco.

#### Agents of Aguinaldo Aboard—Will Go to Washington—Gen. Greene. Murat Halstead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The steamer China, from Hong Kong and Nagasaki, arrived here today. The China showed a clear bill of health and was allowed to come to dock. Gen. Merritt did not come, but Brigadier-General Greene and staff were on board.

Among the passengers were Filippo Agoncello and Jose Lopez, who are going to Washington as the representatives of Aguinaldo. After a short stay at Washington the two men will proceed to Paris to attend the meeting of the peace commission.

Among other passengers on the ship were Brigadier-General Greene and staff, Adjutant-General Babcock, and Murat Halstead. Brigadier-General Greene says he was not recalled for any particular reason that he knows of. With reference to the report that he was recalled owing to the action in conducting an illegal court-martial at sea, General Greene says the cases were tried according to Gen. Otis' order. Speaking of the situation at Manila, Brigadier-General Greene expresses the opinion that there will be no trouble with Aguinaldo, but he declined to go into details.

#### ATTEMPT ON AGUINALDO.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—The "Publica Filiana" asserts that an attempt was made to poison Aguinaldo on Friday night. A steward, it is said, saw a Spanish prisoner, who had been allowed his freedom, make a movement which appeared like tampering with a bowl of soup intended for Aguinaldo, whereupon the steward tasted a spoonful of the soup and fell dead. Eleven Franciscan friars are alleged to have been engaged in the work.

#### Gold Imports.

NEW YORK.—Zimmerman & Foreshaw have engaged \$20,000 in gold in London, and Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. have engaged \$800,000 for import. The Bank of British North America has engaged \$375,000 in gold for import.

## A Guardsman's Trouble.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The promptness with which the National Guard of the different states responded to President McKinley's call for troops at the beginning of the war with Spain made the whole country proud of its citizen soldiers. In Detroit there are few guardsmen more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. He has been a resident of Detroit for the past six years, and his home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was connected with the well known wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, in the capacity of bookkeeper.

"I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Mr. Davies, "but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily.

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work.

"I tried the hot-water treatment thoroughly, but it did not affect my case. I have tried many advertised remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but I did not think much of them.

"I finally was induced to try the pills and commenced using them. After taking a few doses I found much relief. I do not remember how many boxes of the pills I used, but I used them until the old trouble stopped. I know they will cure dyspepsia of the worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

## A GARDEN PARTY

### Mr. and Mrs. Damon Entertain at Moanalua.

#### Reception to Officers of Army and Navy—Thorough Enjoyment of Happy Hospitality.

The reception given on Saturday afternoon by Minister and Mrs. S. M. Damon to the officers of the United States Army and Navy amounted to a garden party of vast and delightful proportions. The affair was at the country seat of the Minister, Moanalua, only three miles from town. The guests were taken by train from the town depot of the Oahu railway. Besides those who traveled in this fashion, there were a large number who enjoyed the drive along the pretty carriage road, with a breeze from the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Damon received on the lanai of the new house. Those who called, and the list would include seven or eight hundred names, were simply told to make themselves at home. The gathering proved to be a party of the most congenial sort. The host and hostess had a most happy manner of placing everyone at ease and of making all feel that they were more than welcome to the many privileges of the beautiful estate. Moanalua is a surprise and a pleasure in every way. Within its open gates have been collected the features of many lanais. The Hawaiian grass houses are prominent. The Japanese and Chinese pagodas lend an oriental aspect. A recent addition to the main building is a half outdoor octagonal parlor. This is furnished with the rich and elegant furniture so dear to the heart of the wealthy Chinese. In the house rare flowers were banked and shown everywhere. The grounds were greatly admired.

The attractions of the carefully cultivated grounds are manifold. In a velvet paddock two Molokai deer, a pair of black goats, a couple of the old Hawaiian geese and a proud and strutting peafowl are all quite easy with the attention they receive. The tiled bath, suggestively Roman, with heavy walls, but roofless, was voted luxurious as well as tropical. There had been erected especially for the occasion a dancing pavilion with almost the floor surface of Progress hall. On a little island, beneath a canvas shade, the Government band gave music.

There was novelty in the opening of the reception. As the first train came to a standstill the band struck up "Star Spangled Banner" and at the same instant a heavy and new American flag was hauled to the top of the staff. On the bit of an island for the flag pole are a pair of old cannons. There was no salute from these pieces, because they are only ornaments, but they are very effective in their position. President and Mrs. Dole, Gen. King, Col. Barber, Col. Sigsbee and many other notables were on the first train.

From almost any point about the main house there could be had a charming view of a considerable portion of the estate, besides Diamond Head, Punchbowl and the sea, and against the mountain, piles of rainbows. An exiled king could not but find Moanalua to his taste.

There are plenty of shade trees about the Damon country home and beneath these seats had been provided for the callers. When once there was a crowd the best of feeling seemed to prevail throughout the gathering. Conversation kept pace with the volume of music. The scene, with promenading and the bright colors in which many of the ladies were attired, together with the army and navy uniforms moving about, was an animated one. The picture was complete and Mr. and Mrs. Damon were the center of the attraction. Their guests were so many and were enjoying themselves. Besides the society people of the city, the attendance included many who do not appear at the receptions usually given. These of the democracy were especially welcomed.

Refreshments were served in lavish style. The reception began at 3 o'clock and was in progress in stream till 6:30. Mr. and Mrs. Damon expressed themselves as more than satisfied and as greatly pleased with their social experiment.

#### PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

#### McKinley Gives Opinion on the Lafayette Monument.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following is the President's letter in reply to a letter from Alexander H. Revell, the vice-president of the Lafayette memorial committee:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—My Dear Sir: Your letter written in behalf of the Lafayette memorial committee has greatly interested me, and I have read with much satisfaction the plans already outlined for a monument to the memory of the great soldier and patriot. The undertaking is one in which I am sure it will be the privilege to participate, and the idea that the students in the schools, colleges and universities shall take a prominent part in this tribute will not only be of vast educational value as to one of the most important epochs in history, but will keep prominently before them inspiration of a high ideal, of devotion to great principles, and to the public recognition paid to lofty purposes.

Lafayette was but a young man when he espoused the cause of liberty and independence, overcoming well-nigh insurmountable obstacles to do so. It is altogether fitting that the youth of America should have a part in this testimonial to his goodness and greatness. I am sure that the movement already begun shall achieve the greatest success. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

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Creosolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. The creosolene is absorbed by the mucous membrane preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Obtainable from HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. H. Agents.

## Bookbinding

Hawaiian Gazette Office.

## Read the Hawaiian Gazette

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

## AN EXHIBITION WORTH VISITING.

Our new Fall stock is arriving by every steamer and sailing vessel and will shortly be complete in every detail, and will form the best collection of Furniture and House Furnishings ever exhibited in Honolulu.

We say this deliberately and without boasting. We have been at special pains to select the best examples, and prettier goods have been manufactured this year than ever before. Many of our designs cannot be found anywhere else in the city. We will be pleased to hear your criticisms, and are confident that you will be pleasantly surprised. Prices are lower than we ever thought possible on such goods.

Some very handsome and attractive designs are being favorably commented upon in

## OUR SIDE BOARDS,

PARLOR CABINETS, (Mahogany Finish) (Beveled Mirrors.)

Those who have been making inquiries for

## ROLL TOP DESKS

can have their wants satisfied as soon as the Australia can unload them—not later than Wednesday we hope to have them in our show rooms. The way Roll Top Desks have sold has been surprising. The manner of dividing them seems to fill the bill exactly.

As soon as our Fall stock is all in our show rooms we hope to hold a Fall opening.

Receptions in the furniture business are not usually in order, but to impress upon you that we mean business when we state we can save you money on our line we will step out of the old rut and hold one of these receptions.

In the mean time there may be something in our stock that may catch your fancy—we believe there is.

## AN OLD PARLOR SUITE

Can be given new life under our hands. Let us reupholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Loading Furniture Dealers. KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

## A Chat

## About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to take the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures us our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar ways.

As purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—considered—in

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE.

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. Those lines are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY

at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—will be the slogan of the future, with us.

COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES.

COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.

Our island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters. We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you upon the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

## A DEAD PARTY.

The authorized text of the Memorial of the A. U. P. to the Commissioners, contains significant language with reference to the formation of the party.

"The object of the American Union Party was to assist and support the Provisional Government of Hawaii in the formation of the Republic of Hawaii, and to maintain such Republic when formed, until annexation to the United States should be accomplished."

The existence of the party was, therefore, limited to the hour when the Flag went up. The declaration is distinct and unreserved. The death of the party is fixed in a cool, business-like way. No extension of its existence is even suggested. It might have easily been added to the words above quoted "and for other purposes." It is exact as Mark Twain's declaration to his enemy: "Your funeral will take place next Wednesday at 4 p. m., and your corpse will be ready."

According to the language quoted above, the party was merely a scaffolding in the building up of Annexation. It has no further utility, after that event, than the scaffolding about a building has after the building is finished. The timber of the scaffolding may be, of course, useful in other respects. Mr. F. J. Lowrey seems to have had an acute and just perception in this respect.

The Committee might have invented reasons for perpetuating the party after annexation. They have not shown political sense enough even to do this. On the other hand, in the language quoted, it expressly fixes the death of the party at a certain hour and minute. In contradiction of its present policy, that is, an active political campaign for the Governorship, it has followed the example of the Irishman, who, wishing to saw off the branch of a tree overhanging the river, seated himself on the branch, and then used the saw between himself and the trunk, and precipitated himself into the water. The Committee seats itself on the branch of the political tree, and then saws itself off, and drops into the waters of political death, by declaring that the party gave up the ghost on annexation day. We assume that the writers of the Memorial knew the meaning of the words which they have used in writing it. Indeed nothing could be more explicit.

The whole case is not quite like that, in the histories, of the King who died, and his courtiers, fearing that the announcement of his death might cause their expulsion from power, concealed the body, and declared that the King was still alive. In this case, the Committee, with a childlike innocence, that indicates the earliest stages of diet on the political "hotline," declare that the King is dead, and then continue to govern in his name. It says to us: "The party died on annexation day, but (in a whisper to itself) we will work the corpse for all it is worth."

The rank and file of the men who composed the old party will see the "mashieen" in these doings, and, no doubt, in time will make a revolt. That matter will take care of itself. The political situation suggests quiet ways on our part. The United States have annexed these islands, but have not yet made us American citizens. The meanest specimen of a swamp nigger, has, today, rights which we do not have. We may, and shall, probably get rights in due course of time, but until we do, it would be quite as well for us to maintain a modest walk and conversation, and not bother President McKinley with too much advice.

## THE POWER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The power to appropriate public moneys by the Council of State, "during the time intervening between the sessions of the Legislature is confined to the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other great public necessity." This is the language of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has just decided, as it could not otherwise do, that the Council of State must decide for itself, when the occasion arose for such an appropriation. The Council of State, therefore, has virtual control over the public expenditures. The Federal Government has no such power. Not has any State. But the framers of the Constitution adopted this provision for wise reasons. The power of the Council was exercised in defraying Mr. Dole's expenses to Washington, although very many ardent annexationists did not see emergency or great public necessity for it. But certain supporters of the Government did. In the case of the

Japanese indemnity, the power was used to good advantage.

It is an elastic power in the hands of the dominant party to make appropriations, without legislative act, and it is only checked by public opinion, which changes its moods from time to time. "Emergencies" and "public necessity" are just what excited men choose to make them. No courts can define them. Questions regarding the use of this power generally arise when men are excited, and are determined by prevailing sentiment, and not by any well considered convictions. For this reason the people are reluctant to confer such a power over the public purse. Probably Congress will not retain this provision in any laws passed for the Government of this territory.

## THE COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The memorial of the committee of the A. U. P. is such a singular document and so delightfully characteristic of "mashieen" methods, we must recur to it once more. We repeat the exact language of the memorial:

"The object of the American Union Party was to assist and support the Provisional Government of Hawaii in the formation of the Republic of Hawaii, and to maintain such Republic when formed until annexation to the United States should be accomplished."

If there is any meaning to language the meaning of the language quoted is, that upon annexation, the party ceased to exist as such.

Having made a distinct and preliminary statement that the party is dead, the memorial proceeds to tell the Commissioners that:

"The present Executive of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, although supported by the American Union Party for the purpose of Annexation, has not at any time called upon or consulted with the Party or its legislative representatives as to recommendations to be made to the American Commissioners pertaining to the future form of government for Hawaii."

The committee censures the Government for not knocking at the tomb of the deceased party, waking it up out of its eternal slumber, and consulting it on the future government of the Islands. The committee, not well instructed in supernatural matters may have assumed that Gabriel was willing to lend or lease his trumpet to any person, including the Cabinet, on reasonable terms, and, therefore, there was no excuse for not communicating with the "lamented dead," through the trumpet.

On the whole, the Executive was justified in failing to negotiate with a party that had deliberately gone to its long home.

The committee seems to believe that it has the power of resurrecting the dead. But we ask with candor, would it not be better and wiser to treat with the living people, who gave life and being to that party, than to pull and haul at this dead carcass, which may discharge offensive odors.

If the party is dead, by the open confession of the committee, who then does the committee represent? By what authority does it censure the Executive for not waiting at the door of the Tailor Shop, until called in? The establishment of a new party out of the substantial material of the old party is desirable. Parties are necessary. If the committee cannot control the new party, let it retire and meditate on its own career. We are sure, however, that although the people of these Islands cannot present a person "fit" to be the territorial governor, there is still enough intelligence, and common sense and patriotism in them to appreciate the self denying, arduous and charitable labors of the members of the committee in constructing a new party. If the members of the committee will, in dealing with territorial affairs, show intelligence, common sense, fairness, and a desire to unite all classes in a common labor for the public good, they will command the support of those who live here, and only ask for good government.

Strictly in accordance with the rule and law of the organization, but rather contrary to the expectations of many of the friends and admirers of Geo. Q. Cannon, there has succeeded to the presidency of the Mormon Church, Lorenzo Snow, who was next of line. President Snow is of the Old School, but a man of ability and one who is deeply religious. He publicly subscribes to every tenet of the church faith, including plural marriages, but says polygamy must not be resumed for the reason that its practice is contrary to the law of the United States.

San Francisco papers have it that Gen. Merriam remarked that after some "palaver" the authorities here agreed that he might use the territorial property for United States troops. It may be that he used the word quoted. It would be just like him, but the fact is that the authorities here protested constantly and it seems effectively against the course proposed.

## FORMER LAND "BOOMS."

When the population of the United States was hardly three millions, and it could scarcely settle the State of Pennsylvania alone, a land craze seized upon the people in 1787. Not content with building up homes where law and order had been established, the restless portion of the community moved Westward. Hundreds of families moved across the Alleghany ranges in order to take up the rich lands and escape from the "crowded sea coast," as they described it. As the lands were taken up speculation in them increased, and every purchaser expected to get an advanced price from the succeeding purchaser. The question of actual values was not considered. What will be the next offer, was the important question. The productive value of the land was entirely ignored. Anyone who tried to arrest the wild speculative movement was regarded as an enemy of man. In the end, thousands of people were ruined, and the discouraged and the bankrupts moved on to the West.

In 1835 another wide spread land boom burst. Paper money, the issue of wild cat banks, was abundant, and stimulated speculation. The price of real estate rose to enormous figures. Those who suggested conservatism were denounced. This is what Schouler says of New England:

"In private tracts of land the craze corresponded (to the inflated value of stocks) not in the new Western country alone, but towards the remote East—among Maine's tilled forests. The rustic burg which had taken its little leap with the rest, was imagined a great city. On the diagram might be seen its broad avenues, flanked by imposing dwellings and public edifices; its wild lands were parcelled into farms, mapped out into building lots, all selling by the square foot, when they had sold by the acre, and all bringing handsome prices, though rarely from the settler intending to remain there. There was a new phenomena of travel, for railways and canals were now building rapidly—it seemed as if all things were moving and growing."

The optimists of those days never thought for a moment what the history of real estate had been in civilized States. If confronted with it, they simply replied that their own cases were exceptions to all rules, and could not be measured by any antiquated standards. In fact intrinsic values were of no consequence to such people. The higher and more fictitious values became, the more readily the people believed that values were sound, and would rise still more. A veritable stampede took place throughout the nation, and the most conservative men risked all they possessed in wild lands.

If a sober minded person asked where the population would come from, that would live upon and cultivate the lands, there was always a "Col. Sellers," who would rise and frantically declare that the Star of Destiny was now moving westward, and those who hesitated to buy land were miserable traitors to their country and their God.

After the collapse there was the spectacle of thousands of families, intelligent and educated, living in the most frugal way, utterly deprived of the luxuries of life, toiling hopelessly in the wilderness.

And this took place on the rich virgin soil of a great continent, where, with the ordinary sense of a beaver a human being should not have heard the word "want," though he travelled two thousand leagues. That spirit of speculation still lives.

## HILO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The memorial handed by the Hilo Chamber of Commerce to the organic law Commissioners, contains the following words:

"St. That no one should be selected as Governor for the Territory of Hawaii who has been an official of the late Government of the Hawaiian Islands."

This request, like that of the Committee of the American Union Party, will probably be treated with contempt by the President, who will have the appointing power. He will treat it with contempt, because it is so utterly un-American in its spirit. It suggests either that the memorialists have forgotten the American habits of political thought, or have such a rancorous hatred of their fellow citizens, and distrust of each other's capacity and sense of justice, that they are willing to proclaim the unfitness of the members of the present Government to continue or hold office.

There are a score of men here who are capable of filling the office of Governor most acceptably. When the time comes for making a selection or nomination for the office, a choice may readily be made. That event may not happen for many months.

It is humiliating to the community that its character for dignity and honesty should be impaired the moment annexation takes place.

For some years, the annexationists, represented to some extent by the A. U. P., have preached from the house-tops the virtues of the present Execu-

tive. Persistent efforts have been made to show the marvelous excellence of the administration of the laws. Documents have been freely circulated over the Mainland, detailing the unusual fitness of the members of the Cabinet to "lead the march of American civilization" on these Islands.

We know that some of these supporters of the Government made these statements only in the interests of annexation, just as the old farmer, when he is trying to sell a sick cow, is reckless in his description of the virtues of the animal. But these many words of lofty commendation are on record, in the press, and emphatically so in the platforms of the annexation parties.

The political power has now passed to Washington. The men who hold the power have been educated to have an abiding faith in the capacity and integrity of the members of the Government. There are scores of prominent men in Congress who will be surprised to hear that the men who were selected as leaders of the annexation movement, are really not approved of by the men who supported them.

Instead of creating a prejudice in Washington against the members of the Government, the requests of the memorialists will raise a strong suspicion there, especially in the mind of the President, that "pipe laying" has begun, and that the memorialists have an axe to grind, but dare not say so.

On the whole, the action of these Representative bodies in making their strange requests will do much good. They tell the story plainly of the jealousies and intrigues of men who hope to be political leaders. The dangerous men in politics are those who play the game without showing their hands. In this case, the "hands" have been shown with childlike simplicity. For this we should be thankful. The Advertiser will never quarrel with the situation under such circumstances.

## WINNIE DAVIS.

At Richmond, Va., on September 23rd was buried, with pathetic services, Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, and known since the war as "The Daughter of the Confederacy." Upon no woman in the Southern States, were the thoughts and good wishes of the people so steadily fixed as upon her. She became an outlet for the feelings and sympathies of many thousands who lost so much, and suffered so intensely in the "Lost Cause."

A singular and almost romantic incident in her life, was her marriage engagement about seven years ago to Mr. May, a young lawyer, and a son of the noted abolition preacher Sam'l J. May of Syracuse. The hatred of the people of the South, and of a majority of the people of the North was concentrated until the Civil War upon Garrison, Phillips, May and other abolitionists, who aided and supported them. With the close of the Civil War, came the abolition of slavery. The elder generation of the Southern people naturally retained their hatred of the "fire brands." The younger generation did not manifest the same intensity of hatred.

When it was announced that "The Daughter of the Confederacy" was engaged to be married to the son of one of these "wicked Abolitionists," there was much resentment expressed at first in the Southern press. But the people loved the girl, and felt that her choice should not be criticised.

The engagement was finally broken off by mutual agreement, and in breaking it both parties suffered severely, but recognized the wisdom of it. The reasons are known only by a few.

The doctrine of the centralization of power in the Government has made, on the whole, greater advances in the conservative, thickly settled State of Massachusetts, than in any other State. While the doctrine is not democratic, it is the outgrowth of the belief that until the people are better educated in the administration of affairs, it is safe to put gas and electric works, street railway and other enterprises in the hands of the central authority. Those who are students of the subject should consult Dr. Robert Harvey Whittier's work, "Public administration in Massachusetts; its relation of Central to Local Activity," recently published.

Dr. Walter Maxwell has been invited to give an address on Hawaii before the geographical section of the "British Association for the Promotion of Science." The Association is the largest assembly of learned men in the world.

Miss Leiter, the Chicago young woman who has been chosen to baptize the battleship Illinois, is a most extraordinary female. She declines positively to discuss the matter of wine or water for contents of the bottle. Miss Leiter says she will be guided solely by Governor Tanner's wishes, he having given her the appointment. No wonder the Leiter women succeed.

Dreyfus and his friends have staying qualities that command admiration.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Honolulu is having astonishingly rapid growth as an American naval station.

It is real thoughtful of Uncle Sam to provide a special Santa Claus for the boys in Blue at Manila.

Good things come the way of Honolulu with a rush. The place is becoming a naval station without asking for it.

It is expected that next the Forty Club, from its pretty nest on Nuuanu street, will forward its views to the Commission.

Agulnaldo will get that pet dish of his without poison, but with plenty of stinging if he stands out against the American forces.

Gen. King has made many friends here and all will wish him well should he find a broader field of military action in Manila.

The Czar has acquired about all he wanted in China so easily that he perhaps considers a big armed force unnecessary for ordinary expansion purposes.

It is not likely that the Cabinet will put \$400,000 of Hawaiian bonds on the market without being able to give a satisfactory guarantee of the worth of the securities.

The engineers of the underground ticket route in politics often learn that it had been better to try and provide and use a well surfaced public sentiment roadbed.

War with Spain cost the United States only a few over a hundred millions of dollars. It was worth that for the knowledge it has revealed to the country concerning itself.

France is devoted to extremes. Dreyfus was denied communication with counsel. Now one of his accusers under arrest is treated in the same manner. This is fiendish consistency.

Populism will get somewhat of a foothold here in its good time. It has been shown clearly within the past few weeks that Hawaii has politicians who believe that it is the thunder and not the lightning that kills.

Mr. Maguire and Mr. Gage are the rival candidates for the Governorship of the State of California. If the newspapers of the Coast are entitled to the least bit of belief neither man is fit to hold public office of any kind.

Colonel Piquart, the latest Dreyfus case prisoner, serves notice that he does not intend to commit suicide. Colonel Esterhazy says the same. But none of them make declaration of intention to tell the truth and be fair.

It was some of the educated seagoing people over near Manila who reported the steaming Monadnock as a wreck. The difference is that it is the business of the Monadnock and Monterey to manufacture wrecks on occasion.

The native Hawaiian N. G. H. company has what is called the "good eye." Strenuous efforts were made to defeat the command in the trophy contest, but the natives did the most practicing, gave the most attention to the task at hand and won.

China's new governmental arrangement, by which the reins of direction pass from the hands of a man to those of a woman, would, in some countries, mean or indicate reform. This particular woman is said to be an individual of wisdom and force.

Newspaper horriblowing requires that conscience be first cast away. The only print in this town that gave a wrong report of a court matter a few days ago, comes out merrily with the statement that it was the only paper in town reporting the case correctly.

The San Francisco Call is still sulking over the annexation of these Islands by the United States, but has no hesitancy in declaring that all of the Philippines and Cuba and Porto Rico should be made the property of the sons of the land of the free and home of the brave.

In Manila the Spanish soldiers complained that the American warriors would insist on fighting in the daytime. A Spanish military critic who used his talents in Cuba says the soldiers of the United States will not obey in a fight, that they know nothing excepting to rush ahead.

The custom of Hawaiians in observing a funeral or death anniversary has at least one almost exact parallel in the United States, and in the capital of the country at that. In the mortuary column of the Washington Star there are daily a number of annual tributes to deceased persons.

The Hilo Tribune, with apparent gravity, declares that suits have been brought against the S. S. City of Columbia in capital courts to deprive the "Second City" of the services of what was promised as a liner from Seattle. There was once a man who said to the papers: "Don't ignore me; abuse me, if you like, but don't ignore me."

Representative R. R. Hitt, who is slated as a possibility for the American vacancy at the Court of St. James, would do credit to his country in every way. But he is a very valuable man at Washington, not only as the agent for a strong constituency, but as well in the capacity of a shaper of the national policy.

It is a new thing in modern biography, so frank and complete in so many particulars and often of such probing depth, that there is failure to treat of the distinct separation of Blamark's constant iteration of Christian belief and his deeds for the benefit of causes he espoused. This research would prove a most interesting and revealing study.

## WAS A FORGERY

Esterhazy Now Says He Doomed Dreyfus.

His Idea of Duty to a Chief—A London Journalist—Revision Movement Is Delayed.

## ESTERHAZY TALKING.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Esterhazy, as previously published, has told three persons, probably more, within a month that he wrote the Dreyfus bordereau. He also described the interesting list of other crimes committed in connection with the case by himself and others. He affirms that there was only moral, not legal, proof of Dreyfus' guilt, and the officers of the French general staff resorted to manufactured evidence in order to secure his condemnation, which was really deserved. He declared that he wrote the bordereau in obedience to orders from a superior officer, and justified his act on the ground, as called yesterday, that a soldier should place his conscience as well as his sword at the disposal of his superior officer.

## A STRAIGHT STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The journalist, F. C. Conybeare, who hitherto has displayed an intimate knowledge of the Dreyfus case, writes a letter to the Daily Chronicle, explaining that Col. Schwarzkoppen, formerly German military attaché in Paris, actually wrote the Petit Bleu to Count Esterhazy, but on second thought tore it into fragments and threw it away, and that the Abbeau next went to the Abbeau gathered up the fragments and sent them to Col. Piquart.

The bordereau, he says, was addressed by Count Esterhazy to Col. Schwarzkoppen, but was intercepted.

## PIQUART ISOLATED.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The military authorities have accomplished their plan of stifling Col. Piquart by placing him under secret. Col. Piquart is denied admission to the prisoner. His counsel, Maître Labori, has twice appeared at the office of the Minister of War, and asked permission to see his client. On both occasions he was informed that Piquart had been placed under secret and could be seen only on an order from the authorities, which order M. Labori has been unable to secure.

## POSTPONED.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Cabinet met today and decided to postpone its decision of the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case until Monday next, when the presence from the meeting of the Minister of Finance, M. Peytral, and the Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger.

## FLAT TASTE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Quartermaster's Department of the Army states that the claim made by certain officers that boilers were not furnished for boiling water at Chickamauga is not true. On the same date that Chief Quartermaster Lee telegraphed for the boilers, 2,000 were sent and a little later 500 more. It is also stated that the soldiers would not drink the boiled water because it had a flat taste and preferred and drank the fresh water.

## MR. HITT MENTIONED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is said tonight that the President will appoint Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois to be Ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Col. John Hay.

Hitt has both wealth and experience to fit him for the position.

## CHURCH ATTITUDE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Archbishop Ireland has given the first definite information regarding the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It includes approval of the administration plan of leaving the church question out of peace discussions and announces that the church in the islands will conform to new conditions.

## MARRIAGE OF MILLIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Sun leads its Sunday society page with the following: "The latest rumor links the names of Willie K. Vanderbilt Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair. If their marriage should really take place, as is now quite generally predicted, it would mean a singular combination of millions."

## WOODFORD RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Following the custom in the case of a Minister who has been obliged to leave his post by the breaking out of hostilities, Stewart L. Woodford has filed his resignation as Minister to Spain.

## PINGREE AGAIN.

DETROIT, Sept. 21.—Governor Pingree was renominated by acclamation this afternoon by the Republican State Convention. Many members of his party who have not heretofore been in accord with the Governor joined in the cheering when he appeared and made a characteristic speech of acceptance.

## BARON CURZON.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It is officially announced that George N. Curzon, until recently Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, who is to succeed the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India, has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

## MINISTER OF COLONIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Secretary of the Colonies will doubtless be the title of the next addition to the Cabinet of the President. There is little doubt that it will become necessary for Congress to enact legislation providing for a department of the colonies.

## COMMISSION COMPLETE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The President told his visitors today that the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department had been completed and would consist of nine members, as first announced. He has not announced the full membership.

## FOR JOB CHASERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President McKinley has again taken up the question of relaxing the civil service rules so as to open more places for political appointments.

## NEW GUN FOUNDRY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A Sun special from McKeesport, Pa., says: Plans are now being prepared by the Carnegie Steel Company for a gun foundry to rival that of Krupp, the great German gun builder. The plant will be located at Homestead, within half a mile of the steel mill, and will employ over 2,000 men.

## WAR PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—About 500 applications for pensions arising out of the war with Spain have been filed at the Pension Office. They embrace all classes, including widows, claims for injuries, etc.

## A NAVAL STATION

United States Taking Honolulu Harbor Front.

## SITE SELECTED BY CAPT. TANNER

Some Wharf Plans of Local Government to Be Changed. Coating—Repairs.

Capt. Tanner, U. S. N., the gentleman who gave out at San Francisco the contracts for improvement of Pago Pago harbor to the coaling station point, has been in Honolulu only a few days, but has been at work earnestly during his short stay.

The mission of Capt. Tanner is to prepare a coaling station in Honolulu harbor for the United States. There will be as well something of a supply depot here for the navy and in all likelihood quite extensive repair facilities will be provided.

Money is available for the purpose of providing naval necessities in the harbor here. Nothing can be done at Pearl Lochs until Congress has made a special appropriation for the dredging of the bar. Then the making of a ship entrance to the channel will require several months of time. It will probably be necessary to fetch a dredger from the United States, for the one owned by the Government here is in use or will be needed all the time for the local harbor.

Capt. Tanner, since arrival, has been much in the company of Consul General Haywood. The two gentlemen yesterday called upon Capt. King, Hawaiian Minister of the Interior, with a statement of desires which will later be reduced to writing.

With annexation there has of course passed to the control of the United States, with other public property here, the wharves, waterfront, etc. It is the wish of Capt. Tanner to utilize without delay for the United States Navy quite a strip of waterfront. He wants to take from the marine railway to the Pacific Mail wharf. This disposes of a number of Government water lots, of the old King's boathouse and practically of the plan for the two slips upon which the dredger has been working for a year or more. It is possible that one of the slips will be allowed to remain in the harbor plans of the local administration, but even this is doubtful.

The location of the United States Government coal sheds, on Richards street, in the vicinity of the new warehouse of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., is well known. It is in the new scheme for an American naval station here to greatly extend the coal storage space and for one thing to have such an arrangement that vessels with coal for the United States can discharge near the piers. Then it is considered that it will be as well to have such frontage arrangement that an American warship can come alongside a wharf in the immediate neighborhood of the coal storage and take on fuel without the use of barges or lighters.

It is expected that inside of four to six months there will be afforded the waterfront right of an American warship coaling alongside a wharf of the United States in Honolulu harbor. At present the United States is in distress for coal storage space here and will require more and more of it as time goes on. The sheds are full and a number of vacant lots along the front have been secured. Capt. Tanner is taking hold vigorously, in conjunction with the American consul and extensive arrangements will be made.

As there will be a large number of transports calling here for some years now in addition to the warships it is likely that a considerable repair plant will be established, adding to the town a regular navy yard.

There is already speculation along the waterfront as to what will be done with the naval expedition now on its way from the Atlantic to Honolulu. Of course all of the vessels will want to come into port, recal, trim ship and start out afresh. The Oregon and Iowa, the two biggest and best ships of the American navy, will draw about as much water as the Arizona when loaded.

Accompanying the two fighters are six supply vessels, making up a fleet of eight ships. Four are colliers, one a refrigerator and supply ship and one a distilling vessel. The Celtic carries frozen meat, vegetables and plant for making repairs at sea to machinery, and the Iris has distilling plants and tanks for supplying water to the expedition. The eight vessels will doubtless reach Honolulu about the same time. What shall be done with them? is a question Capt. Fuller is awake nights on. If the harbor is full the only solution now in sight is to keep the fleet outside and let the ships to the docks, one, two or three at a time.

The appearance of the Oregon and Iowa here at this time will be an event in island history. Both are fresh from the battle of Santiago where they, with the Texas, Brooklyn and little Gloucester, sunk the entire Spanish fleet. They are the biggest war vessels ever in Hawaiian waters and are among the most powerful fighting machines of the world. If all goes well they should reach Honolulu about December 1.

## Around the Island.

Company H, First New York, will start out this morning for a ten days' march around the island of Oahu. Capt. Hitchcock has been studying the roads and country for weeks and intends to make the march one of both military

practice and sight-seeing. The company will proceed via the Pail route to Kaneohe; the east side will be looked over and then the march will be continued to Kahuku, Waiolu, Pearl City and Harbor and back home. Complete camping equipment will be taken along.

## New Yorkers Paid.

There was great joy in Camp McKinley yesterday. Pay for the month of August was distributed. This was to all the men excepting the musicians and the two and a half companies that arrived by the last of the Johnson-Locke transports. The arrival of the cash in the camp made an era of good feeling. Some of the boys have been without a cent for weeks. Men who were in receipt of good wages when the war broke out were compelled to remain in camp when off guard simply because they could not raise tram fare. The chaps who did have to have private purses were liberal and accommodating and there were settlements all around yesterday.

## IN A LAND CASE

## Supreme Court Makes Ruling on Various Points.

Argument in the Rutmann Case—S. City of Columbia—Estate—Order From Hawaii.

A decision in the case of Joseph Flores, Jr., et al. vs. J. Maka, action to quiet title, was filed by the Supreme Court yesterday, ordering that the decree of the Circuit Judge be set aside and the case remanded to the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which Court is directed to order the decree to be set aside of record and that judgment be entered up for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs claimed fee simple title in one undivided quarter of a piece of land in Hilo, Hawaii. The defendant also claimed an interest in the same. Plaintiff brought his action to quiet title under the statute, filing his complaint on which summons issued returnable at a term of the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and, instead of a judgment, a decree in equity was made in his favor, from which the defendant appeals to this Court. In its summary the Court says: "An action to quiet title under Chapter 18, Session Laws of 1930, is an action at law, and a judgment at law should be entered up when the case is decided. A decree in equity in such action is error and the case is remanded to the Circuit Court to revoke and annul the decree entered, and to enter a judgment on the decision rendered." Wilder, Wise and Wakefield, for plaintiffs; Little & Galbraith, for defendant.

Keukahi has entered a bill for injunction and other relief against W. B. Kaluna and W. R. Castle, trustee. Kaluna mortgaged certain lands at Hana, Maui, to W. R. Castle. Plaintiff claims the land and declares that Kaluna has no interest whatever in it. W. R. Castle has moved to foreclose, which brings up the suit. Magoon and Stillman for plaintiff.

In Judge Perry's Court yesterday morning the case of John F. Hackfeld, administrator, vs. F. Ludowicko, motion for execution, etc., was argued and motion denied.

Judge Hitchcock, of Hawaii, has ordered Henry Smith, receiver and trustee, to pay the sum of \$1,170.99, now in his hands, less costs and expenses, to the following children of Lai Pimoku: Helen Pimoku, a daughter, one-third; Moolau, wife of Kaiako, another daughter, one-third; and to Lukeia Pimoku, a minor son, one-third. James A. Thompson as guardian of the latter is authorized to receipt for his share.

The case of G. H. Rutmann, from Hilo, was argued in Supreme Court yesterday and submitted. The case was on the admissibility of certain evidence and exceptions to the charge. Mr. Humphreys was on the bench in place of Justice Frear. Dole for prosecution; Neumann for defendant.

The Supreme Court, S. M. Ballou in place of Mr. Justice Frear, heard the claim of H. Zerbe against the Government for additional salary claimed for work in Custom House. After examination of witnesses and argument by respective counsel the matter was taken under advisement. Ten days were allowed defense for filing briefs. Davis for claimant; Atkinson for the Government.

The Columbia case trial came to an end at 4:10 yesterday afternoon in Judge Perry's Court. At that hour the Court took the matter under advisement. During the day argument was made by Mr. Hatch and Mr. Cayless for defense and Mr. Kinney for the prosecution.

John U. Smith has been admitted from Hilo as a practitioner before the Supreme Court.

## Masonic History.

Parts IX and X of "Thirty Years of Masonry in California" have been received from the local agent, the Hawaiian News Company. As delivery is being made of these two sections, more praise than ever is heard for the whole work. It has its literary and society value and tells many interesting chapters of Masonry on the Coast and in the Pacific. What is extremely attractive is the magnificent printing of each part. The half-tones are each one a work of art and the initial letters are triumphs for the printer. The Hawaiian News Company is to be congratulated on securing such a work for general sale in the islands.

## CO. G ONCE MORE Are You

Native Boys Take Final in Trophy Shoot.

## IT IS A WELL EARNED VICTORY

Gustav Rose Takes the Individual Prize—Only Three Teams Finish—Good Work.

Company G won the Foreign Office trophy for the third and final time at Kaneohe yesterday afternoon. The handsome shield will soon be placed in G's quarters at the drill shed as the trophy of one of the greatest shooting programs the N. G. has ever had. Lieut. Gus Rose, of the same command, won the



LIEUT. GUSTAV ROSE.

Lieut. Gus Rose, Company G, N. G. H., winner of the gold medal in the Foreign Office rifle contest, is a native Hawaiian. He is a clerk in the Interior Office. The boys now call him "Sharpshooter Gus." In June Rose's score was 46, and in last Saturday's contest 48, as follows:

Individual prize, a gold medal, with a score of 48. As he has won this trophy in a majority of the contests it now becomes his property. The score made by Lieut. Rose, being with the military handicap and under the strain of match shooting, is considered the record by local marksmen.

As a whole shooting was very poor. All of the teams fell from thirty to forty points below their usual figures. With Company G it was a case of fall down, it fell several points. Up to the eighth match D stood regularly from eight to twenty points ahead. Sergeant Klester, one of the best shots of the company, tried a strange gun, recorded five misses and closed with a score of 18. The nineteenth and twentieth men in D's team failed to show up and could not be found about town. Two new men were substituted, and match 20 and 21 respectively. Thus the team ahead almost to the last became the lowest at the finish.

Only eight Company F men showed up. It is said that this team thought the match had been postponed to Sunday morning on account of the reception at Moanalua.

Capt. John Kea, of Company G, was range officer and performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all. Shooting began at 2 and closed about 5:30. The hours stipulated in the orders were from 1:30 to 5, but the start was unavoidably late. As all the marksmen were at the range by 5 o'clock it was considered that the orders were complied with. The scores were:

Company G—Second Lieut. Gus Rose, 48; Sergt. J. Kullike, 42; Charles Wilcox, 42; Corp. J. Mahoney, 41; L. H. Sherwood, 41; Joseph Morris, 41; Joseph K. Kullike, 40; Corp. J. Noe, 39; Musicien T. P. Collins, 38; L. L. Kellipio, 38; John Hao, 37; John V. Vail, 37; T. K. Wahikaho, 36; Capt. John Kea, 35; George Kariaka, 35; First Lieut. S. L. Kikumano, 35; Charles Kanaol, 35; M. H. Kanaol, 35; Henry Makai, 31. Total, 736.

Company B—R. Olsen, 56; C. E. Frasher, 49; Sergt. D. P. Thum, 42; Corp. W. R. Riley, 41; S. E. Sorensen, 41; Musicien D. B. Rensar, 40; Charles R. Krazier, 39; M. M. Johnson, 39; Charles McGuire, 39; First Lieut. W. A. Wood, 38; Henry Hapal, 38; Sergt. W. C. Weedon, 38; Albert R. Peterson, 35; Edwin A. Irish, 34; J. L. Logan, 34; Fred H. Kilbey, 33; Second Lieut. C. B. Cottrell, 31; Lester D. Rives, 31; Capt. L. T. Kenake, 30; E. F. Myhre, 28. Total, 741.

Company I—Lieut. Louis Schelle, 44; T. Hennessy, 41; First Lieut. Sam Johnson, 41; Sergt. O. Whitehead, 41; Sergt. Henry Cook, 41; T. Treadway, 41; Capt. O. Bergstrom, 39; W. W. Williams, 39; M. H. Kauli, 38; G. Gorman, 38; First Lieut. L. D. Timmons, 37; W. J. Smith, 37; L. W. Evans, 36; W. Lyle, 36; Second Lieut. W. J. Neumann, 35; Sam H. Kauli, 35; H. Jaosen, 35; J. Powell, 32; Sergt. G. W. Klester, 31. Total, 723.

Company E—Jose Guaveia, 44; Corp. R. Friedersdorf, 41; S. Gumpier, 40; P. M. Kiley, 40; A. C. Davis, 38; Sergt. Max Hirschman, 37; George Lewis, 36; O. Winkler, 27. Total for eight men, 365.

## NOTES.

Company G's team had a "celebration" at the drill shed Saturday evening of its victory.

Tom Cummins says "I didn't want the individual prize neither."

Some of the D shots lacked spirit and care. Not less than four men are known to have used the same gun for their scores.

Capt. Bergstrom worked hard all day until after 4 o'clock, rushed to the range in a hack and "knocked out" a 40 before he had time to cool off.

Lieut. Cottrell was suffering with a bad hand which caused the drop in his score. J. L. Logan, of D, spoiled his score with a bad shot at the finish.

E. Olsen, of B, started off with five bullets in six shots, the beginning of a record score. He finished at 46. Another trophy shoot is already talked of. It may be between full companies.

## News From Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Representative Sherman, of New York, sent a telegram to the War Department today, saying that he had received reports that the United States Army and other soldiers stationed in Honolulu were not sufficiently supplied with food and that the soldiers were in a starving condition. Telegrams were sent at once sent to Gen. Merriam at San Francisco asking him to report at once on the food supply for the troops stationed at Honolulu. It is not believed that any such conditions exist, since otherwise Gen. Merriam would have so reported upon his arrival.

## GEN. ALGER SPEAKS.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21.—The Secretary of War, who today inspected Camp Polaris and viewed the enlisted men encamped, made a speech to the commanding officers at Gen. McKee's headquarters during the morning in which he laid the blame for the sickness in the camps throughout the country on the commanding officers.

## Poisoning Yourself?

You might make a single meal of rich pies and cakes, and not mind it. But you could not live on these all the time without ruining your digestion.

Yet, week after week and month after month, you allow your brain and nerves to be fed with impure blood.

The general debility, thin blood, pale cheeks, nervousness, loss of appetite and depression of spirits, are loud warnings from nature. Your nervous system is weakening. Before the ruin comes take

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It removes the poisons from the blood, and thus removes the cause of all your trouble. It aids the digestion, strengthens the nerves and supplies the body with rich, red blood.

For constipation take AYER'S PILLS. They promptly and surely cure. Take them with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 5-16.

Hutchinson plantation, \$58.50.

Hana plantation, \$17.75 to \$18.25.

"Mother" Rice is quite ill at Oakland.

Sugar, 4 5-16; strong, but a decline of 1-8.

Walter McBryde is visiting Honolulu again.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$27.75 to \$27.87 1-2.

George A. Aldrich and family are at the Arlington.

The Australia sails at 4, the mail closing an hour earlier.

John D. Holt returned by the Australia from a visit to California.

Senator H. W. Schmidt has returned from a business trip to Kauai.

Frank Vida leaves by the Kinaw today for Hawaii to remain a year.

A. B. Loebenstein is to do a lot of Government surveying on Hawaii.

There are no further complaints of garden depredations by soldiers.

The Roderick Dhu brought twenty-seven passengers to Hilo last week.

Allen N. Jones, the wheelman, is now with the McNerny Shoe house.

Williams took group portraits yesterday of the Heanani senior and junior crews.

P. C. Jones retired yesterday afternoon from the presidency of the Bank of Hawaii.

Jas. Thompson, a deputy clerk of court, leaves today to officiate at the Kohala term.

Troops at Camp Otis will likely go to Manila with the big lot of 6,000 from San Francisco.

The fishing hut owning the Malolo is getting ready to soon place merchandise on the market.

The Manufacturers Shoe Co. attribute their success to their method of treating their patrons.

Bonnie Lemon, clerk in the Water Works office, has returned from a two months' vacation spent in California.

Mrs. C. J. Fishel returned by the Australia from New York and the East where she went for surgical treatment.

Mr. Luddett, the new proprietor of Horn's bakery, took charge of the business on Hotel street Saturday morning.

Manager Dick Davis orders the Regiment baseball team out for practice every afternoon of this week at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Geo. Herbert returned Saturday night from a month's vacation spent on Hawaii. He was accompanied by his family.

Plantation laborers continue to arrive from the other islands seeking engagements at better than the old wage figures.

There is a very keen demand for labor in almost every direction.

Miss Liddle M. West and St. C. B. Sayres will be married in Central Union church at 8:30 o'clock next Wednesday evening.

A meeting of the stockholders of Kohala Sugar Co. will be held on October 17th, at 2 p. m., at the office of Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

"Bill" Crozier is in town again after having worked in building the 1,800-foot wharf of the American Sugar Company on Moikokai.

Coffee district Japanese laborers on Hawaii threatened to strike for more pay, but gave it up when the employers told them to go ahead.

One of the new Hawaiian Electric Works boilers is in use. The second is in place and will be ready for service some time next week.

Wm. W. Boyd has retired from his position as foreman at the Pumping Plant and will probably accept a position in the Honolulu Iron Works.

There are still no developments in the Kiki Ringer drowning case. The police are working on the matter with some hope of untangling the mystery.

Dr. Carmichael, who arrived by the Australia, will represent the United States Marine Hospital Service here. His headquarters will be at the Consulate.

Major J. W. Jones returned by the Kinaw from Hilo. He has almost recovered from a scalp wound inflicted by the falling branch of a tree two weeks ago.

Col. James Sherwood expects before the month is over, to tear down the main building at Long Branch and erect as structure more suited to the requirements.

Miss Jordan, who has been a stenographer in the Foreign Office, has resigned on account of ill health and will next week go to Maui for an extended vacation.

There were no sales on 'Change, Saturday and no transfers between boards reported. Offers were made for Paia at \$230, Oahu paid up at \$150. Olowatu was offered at \$99.

W. H. Smith retired from McNerny's Saturday morning and will take a short vacation before assuming his new duties as one of the proprietors of the Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

In view of the fact that salaries of Government employees must be paid direct to them Marshal Brown has posted an order forbidding policemen giving orders against their monthly stipends.

Several soldiers raised a racket in a Hotel street restaurant last night and then escaped into the block. Although all the alleys were closed by patrolmen from the camp and local police the men got out.

Some of the infantrymen here are good riders, as was evidenced when a large squad of them mounted arrived at the park on Sunday during the Ma-kee Island concert.

The Bennington is good enough to continue the 9 o'clock gun. It is not quite so loud an alarm as the Philadelphia was wont to make, but answers all purposes admirably.

The fall exhibition of furniture which will be a feature this week at Hopp & Co. will be worth visiting. Prettier goods have been manufactured this year than ever before. Hopp & Co. will hold a fall reception shortly.

Some of the Bennington's bluejackets were serenading the steamers in the harbor last night. With a mandolin, guitar and banjo and a good chorus they furnished most excellent music. They had one of the gunboat's barges.

On account of the absence of J. Q. Wood, who was taken slightly ill during the afternoon, there was no conference of Town foot ballers last evening. The team will meet at the grounds this afternoon for practice. All members are urged to be present.

The Magoonville kindergarten opened yesterday morning with twenty-four children of many nationalities, the majority being Portuguese. Mr. Magoon, their next door neighbor, has already shown his fatherly interest in the kindergarten by giving a liberal sum to help defray the expenses.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Bishop & Co., agents, have issued a new printed souvenir entitled "The Story of Old Glory." It traces the flag's history from the beginning, showing it in three stages of its development, up to 1792, up to 1818 and as at present. Appended is a chart showing the date of admission of all the States, from Delaware, the first, to Utah, the forty-fifth.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CITY OF PEKING.....OCT. 8

GALIC.....OCT. 18

CHINA.....OCT. 27

DORIC.....NOV. 5

CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.....NOV. 17

BELGIC.....NOV. 26

COTIC.....DEC. 6

CITY OF PEKING.....DEC. 21

GALIC.....DEC. 31

CHINA.....JAN. 14

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

AZTEC.....OCT. 1

BELGIC.....OCT. 11

DORIC.....NOV. 1

CITY OF PEKING.....NOV. 29

GALIC.....DEC. 9

CHINA.....DEC. 20

DORIC.....DEC. 30

1899

NIPPON MARU.....JAN. 6

CHINA.....JAN. 14

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Cabin, 4 mo's., \$125

For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's., \$225

Cabin, 12 mo's., \$262.50

For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's., \$262.50

Cabin, 12 mo's., \$316.25

For general information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

## OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not get in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



## THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:

No. 10. Size 3 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4. Price \$2.

No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4 inches. Price \$2.50.

Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## Wall, Nichols Company

## TIME TABLE

## Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

## S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

## IS A NAVAL MAN

A Chat With the Writer of  
Brassey's Annual.

## VIEW OF WHITE SQUADRONS

Likes the Oregon—Commends American Sea Fighters—Alliance.  
"Voyage of Sunbeam."

The big man aboard the C. & A. steamship Miowera this voyage is not a big man physically. Lord Brassey is small in stature. His fame is solidly and lastingly established. He is known all over the world for a final authority on naval matters, for one of the foremost sailors of any time, for a man of the most charming personality and for one of active, broad, powerful and incisive mentality. There is nothing haughty about this man of reputation and brains and title and high degree. When one approaches him for a chat he finds seats and readily enters into conversation.

There is issued regularly from press a book "Brassey's Annual." This volume is looked for eagerly each year by the heads of all Governments. It always tells all about navies. If anyone at any time wants to know anything about any navy, resort is at once had to this comprehensive and accurate work. Lord Brassey has been compiling the annual so long that the main facts and figures of the work are "at the tips of his fingers." He amazes one with his remarkable grasp of the details of information on navies.

Lord Brassey, returning at this time from England, spent some time in the United States. He wanted to see how the American ships looked after the campaign against Spain. He speaks in glowing terms of the construction of the ships of the United States, on their fitness for battle and on the bravery and skill of the men who handled and fought them. "All this," says Lord Brassey, earnestly, "was to be expected on the part of our cousins and is taken as matter of course. We expected them to battle gallantly. We knew they had the better ships and men and the wish that they would win was father to the sympathetic hope. The public men of the United States are elated over the fact that the war brought their political factions closer together as a nation and wiped out sectional lines. It did much more than that and should be given a broader view. It has welded together forever the bond of friendship between the United States and Great Britain and has settled once and for all that the English speaking peoples are in a brotherhood whether or not treaties or documents or letters or protocols are signed to that effect in fact. So complete and thorough and absolute is the understanding between the heads of the nations and the two peoples that no agreement of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain as a matter of record is necessary at all."

In the opinion of Lord Brassey the feature of the fighting was the fearfully effective work of the cruisers both in Manila bay and off Santiago. "Both the cruisers and the battleships did more than the experts thought they were capable of and they have been studied pretty carefully. It is marvelous that through all the work of the navy not an American ship was found unprepared when called upon. That nothing should have gone amiss with any of the ships in the squadron that waited so long for Cervera is little short of a miracle. The landsman cannot grasp the computation of what is involved in having a fighting ship ready for business on the notice of an instant for weeks. There are hundreds upon hundreds of chances for accidents that might keep a ship out of action or delay her with an enemy in sight, but all of these myriad of chances seem to have been avoided somehow, and it must frankly be admitted that brains all along the line is what did it."

Lord Brassey grows enthusiastic in commenting upon the performance of the Oregon. He says that what Capt. Clark did with this ship is unparalleled both for man and craft. Nothing like it was ever before attempted and few naval men could be induced to believe in advance that anything of the sort could be accomplished. It can readily be noticed in conversation that Lord Brassey is deeply impressed with the Oregon. The distinguished Britisher speaks of the nicety with which calculations had been made in placing guns on the American ships. He has only highest praise for this factor. He is especially pleased with the work of the small guns, of which he has been a persistent advocate. Lord Brassey speaks with caution of torpedoes. He is decided that future naval construction in both the United States and his own country will be partial to fast cruisers and ships of the line and to the flying and wicked small craft.

The auxiliary section of the American navy was in every way a surprise to Lord Brassey. He had thought, he said, that a considerable number of commercial and pleasure craft could be used in warfare, but the number made available and their remarkably effective service he granted as surprising. Lord Brassey is a great admirer of Lieut. Wainwright and the Gloucester.

For four years now Lord Brassey has been Governor of Victoria. He is now on his way to his home and duties in that colony. He is an advocate of progress in every direction, is for im-

perial federation and for subsidized cables and mail lines.

Lord Brassey is a famous yachtsman and has sailed around the world several times in his own boat. The first Lady Brassey, however, is even better known than his Lordship in connection with the yacht Sunbeam. There have been two Sunbeams. The first is perpetuated in Lady Brassey's entertaining book "The Voyage of the Sunbeam." In the story the start is made from England and many strange and out of the way places are visited. In the second Sunbeam Lord Brassey sailed to his post as Governor of Victoria and was given a great reception in Melbourne. At whatever port the Sunbeam touches she is the center of attraction during her stay. She is barkentine rigged, of about 200 tons burthen, has steam auxiliary, rakish masts, is low in the water and painted white. The first Sunbeam was dismantled in a typhoon, but the passengers and crew escaped with their lives. The Sunbeam called here and the Islands receive considerable attention in Lady Brassey's book.

## LONG IS NAMED

Secretary of Navy Offered  
an Ambassadorship.McKinley Would Send His Friend  
to Court of St. James—Senator  
Hoar Declines.

WASHINGTON.—Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom the President offered the English mission, has positively declined the honor and the President has asked Secretary Long to accept the place. It is not likely that Mr. Long will accept, although he has not yet declined. His inclinations are those of a studious man of affairs, and he does not care for the active social life he would be obliged to lead as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. It was said tonight that Mr. Long had the offer of the Secretaryship of State after it was decided that Mr. Day should retire to become a member of the Peace Commission, but declined on account of the exacting social duties made necessary by that official place.

There is no man in the Cabinet for whom the President has a higher regard than for Secretary Long. It is well known that Mr. McKinley esteems Mr. Long as one of the ablest of his counselors, and between the two men there is a feeling approaching affection. The President is anxious to show additional honor to his Secretary of the Navy, and while he would be sorry to part with his services, particularly after Mr. Long demonstrated his great fitness for holding the naval portfolio in time of war, Mr. McKinley feels that he should not allow his personal preferences to stand in the way of acknowledging to the country how much he feels indebted to so trusted an adviser.

## ON MAUI.

Educational and Musical—Dimes  
Are Scarce.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Oct. 1.—In spite of showery weather there was a fair attendance of district people, last night, at the September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, held in the parlors of the Pala Foreign church.

The subject of the evening's program, arranged by Mrs. H. B. Engle as "Home," the music, recitations and readings all had something to do with "Home, Sweet Home." There were readings by Mrs. H. B. Engle and Miss Edie Fleming; recitations by Miss Agnes Fleming and Elizabeth; Quaker Duet, "Reuben and Cynthia," by Miss Simpson and Mr. Lindsay; solo, "Some Day I'll Wander Back Again," by George Bailey; quartet, "Home, Sweet Home," by Miss Simpson and Mr. Lindsay; and "Cabin Home," by Messrs. Nicoll and C. W. Baldwin; duet, by Mrs. Nicoll and Miss Agnes Judd, and last, a quartet in costume by four girls, "We are Little Waitresses," Misses Johnson, Engle, Betts and Taylor, who after acting the thought of the music, seated around a table—ended by serving the audience with pineapple ices and cake.

There is some talk of organizing a debating society in Makawao. The survey of Kihel sugar lands, is progressing rapidly. Kakaia ten-cent pieces are very scarce on Maui. Makawao school houses are being painted and repaired. Dr. P. J. Allen, formerly of Pala, is now physician at Bartlett Springs, Cal. The Otelle Ford is the only vessel in Kahului harbor.

Weather—Continued showers, with no heavy rainfall.

A Football Rally.

There will be a rally of the Town football Club in the Y. M. C. A. at 7:30 this evening. A captain and a manager will be elected, the Punahou challenge will be formally disposed of and the arrangement of a series of games will be discussed. It is generally understood that the Town game with the New York, a week from Saturday, will be the opening of the season. The grounds for this game have already been procured.

## Manager of Waialua.

The announcement was made Saturday that Frank Halstead would be the manager of the Waialua plantation. Mr. Halstead is considerably interested in Waialua. He is a man of long experience and will undoubtedly be a safe and capable superintendent.

## Savings Bank Opening.

Bishop & Co.'s savings bank, in the Press Publishing Co.'s building, had a very auspicious opening Saturday morning. Charles A. Bon was in charge. Though masons and carpenters were still at work on alterations to the building there were many callers and a number of accounts were opened. The start was really much better than had been expected.

## New Bank President.

Charles M. Cooke arrived by the Australia on Saturday to take charge of the Bank of Hawaii as president, in place of P. C. Jones, retired. The Cooke family will remain in Oakland for the present. Mr. Cooke is looking well and is in fine health. He takes up his bank duties today.

## IN SUGAR MARKET

Advance in Prices Made By Western  
Company.

## EXPERT REPORT MADE ON STOCK

Louisiana—Cuba—Beets—Arbuckle  
Refinery at Work—Figures on  
Island Coffee and Rice.

## SUGAR.

The Western Sugar Refining Co. advanced prices in the local market September 6th. They also advanced Dry Granulated same date for export to Honolulu to 3-8c.

HAWAII.—Was advanced September 1st, spot sale New York 17.00c tons at 4-3-4-7 remained unchanged with the following sales, September 4, 6.00c bags; 14, 2.50c bags; 15, 2.50c bags; 16, 2.50c bags, at 4-3-8; until September 20th; spot sale, September 23, 1.30c bags at 4-5-15.

STOCK.—Willet & Gray's latest report, under date September 15th, total stock in all hands, 294,621 tons, against 465,600 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries latest uneven dates by cable September 15th, 1,051,124 tons, against 1,267,507 tons same date last year, a deficiency under last year of 156,383 tons. Cuba six principal ports, September 11th, 62,000, against 7,600 tons same date last year.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—The latest sale of raws in New York, September 1st about cleared the market of stock in first hands, and with Cuba crops, arrival held, the market remaining firm for the first part of the month. The local refiners being fairly supplied with cane and beet sugars, and owing to the expected arrival of Java sugars about buyers have not lately shown any disposition to purchase, which, coupled with the fact that the market for refined sugars in the fall, has no doubt had a weakening tendency for the time being.

Louisiana crop is reported larger than last year, but no great importance is attached to this. Should there be any sudden demands in the New York market, it is expected that they will be supplied by the European markets, as beet sugars have lately been offered quite freely.

Mail advices from Cuba indicate that the coming crop is not likely to be much larger than the last one, but as reports are rather vague, it is hardly possible to form an estimate at present of the probable crop.

Mr. Licht, the best sugar expert, still reports weather unfavorable for the beet crops, and his preliminary cables it is evident that he expects a smaller crop than last season.

The Arbuckle Refinery in New York are taking orders freely and the average output reported equal to about 1,500 barrels daily. It is thought that the Doscher Refinery will be in operation for at least thirty days.

## COFFEE.

Hawaitan—Better demand and market steady. We quote as follows: Fancy washed, 17-18 1-2c; prime washed, 16-17c; good washed, 15-16 1-2c; good current quality, 14c.

## RICE.

Hawaitan—Market is quiet, spot stock light but orders show no disposition to buy beyond immediate requirements. Louisiana can be laid down at about the price of Island article. We quote Hawaiian at 5-1-8 sixty days.

Japan—In better demand, price 5.50, duty paid.

WHEAT.—Nothing done for wheat since our last, and there is no inquiry. Several vessels have been taken for Liverpool or London to load salmon, etc., at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c, and at this time the last rate quoted cannot be improved upon. At the North, wheat is beginning to move, but the crops are well supplied with tonnage taken to arrive. We quote 2 1/2 to 2 3/4c orders as to size and position.

LUMBER FREIGHTS very quiet and last rates can hardly be improved.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.  
San Francisco, September 24.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

## WILL E. FISHER BACK.

Reaches Seattle From Klondike in  
Health.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 22.—Col. Will E. Fisher of San Francisco, who has been reported as having met with many misfortunes in his search for gold, one of which was that he had crept over a blizzard-swept Chilcot pass in a blinding snowstorm, and arrived at Dawson a pitiful wreck, and who was stated to have been on the Humboldt, hale and hearty. He emphatically denies that his limbs were amputated, but says that it was true that he crept over the pass on his hands and knees, unable on account of utter exhaustion, to walk.

Fisher is very conservative in his statements regarding the Northwest Territory, and like many of those who have come out with dust he positively refuses to say how much he brought with him. He is perfectly satisfied, but expressed the belief that he would never again go north unless it was in the interest of his property. He also sustains the previous reports that many of those who are in the country are gradually losing their minds over misfortunes and want of proper occupation.

## Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,  
Feed or Grain, at the Right  
Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post-  
office up to Sept. 30, 1898.

## GENTLEMEN.

Ames, A. W. Alencastre, A. J.  
Burrill, A. N. (2) Black, C.  
Barracough, Dr. A. Bonten, J. W.  
W. Bartlett, W. A.  
Benton, C. P. (2) Boyd, B. L.  
Becker, Mr. Belmore, G. (2)  
Brown, J. (2) Barba, J. S.  
Burrill, C. N. Barba, J. S.  
Brower, H. Boney, B.  
Brown, Capt. P. Brown, H. E.  
Hallman, Dr. Brown & Smith Co.  
Bruce, A. Beason, L. H.  
Clark, A. L. Cheney, M. E. (2)  
Caver, J. Campbell, T.  
Combs, H. C. (2) Claes, M.  
Chapman, J. W. Clark, W. A.  
Cordes, G. Carden, M. D. A.  
Cornwell, E. Campbell, D. A.  
Cromwell, A. Gray, H. S. (2)  
Campion, Mr. Clark, T. (2)  
Chase, J. B. Clarke, Capt. F. L.  
Carson, F. L. Dole, Dr. F. F.  
Davis, W. (2) Drey, E. S.  
Douglas, D. Duncan, A.  
Davis, C. W. Evanson, O.  
Edson, R. H. Elsen, O.  
Eklund, C. E. Fainstone, M. E. (2)  
Fairman, J. Fitzgerald, H. C.  
Foster, E. Gibson, W.  
Forrest, T. Gleaners, Ass'n.  
Gillespie, W. J. Grow, Mr.  
Grant, G. F. Grow, Mr.  
Griswold, H. W. Guile, H. S. (2)  
Gosard, P. Guile, H. S. (2)  
Guilchow, E. J. Gillette, H. F.  
Gove, G. W. Hale, R. S. (2)  
Howell, E. Holsten, J. S.  
Hollins, P. Hogan, M. J.  
Holsman, J. Holsman, J.  
Higgins, E. F. Higgins, J.  
Hamerling, H. Higgins, J.  
Hogge, W. Higgins, J.  
Hughes, A. D. Hewett, F.  
Hagen, M. Heine, H. (2)  
Huntingdon, P. (2) Heye, H.  
Hunter, H. (2) Houghtaling, J.  
Ingram, Mr. Ingersoll, A. E. (2)  
Ingerson, A. T. Ingraham, H. A.  
Jones, R. Joseph, F.  
Johnson, J. W. Jones, C.  
James, J. K. Jirak, F.  
Johnson, C. P. Joseph, J. A.  
Johnson, E. Kenig, W. J.  
Kottmann, E. (2) Kaver, J.  
King, R. Kenard, J. (2)  
Kraft, A. (2) Kiley, H. M.  
Kraus, A. Kunt, G. J.  
Logan, E. Lucas, F.  
Lawther, Dr. Lake, P. J.  
Lemon, M. Lucawackon, Lee, P.  
Lake, P. Low, W. D.  
Lange, A. L. Lee, R. C.  
Lee, R. E. Lee, R.  
MacDonald, C. A. MacDonald, F.  
MacDonald, F. Martin, M. C.  
Mason, W. H. Mason, W. H.  
Miller, E. L. Murphy, P.  
Mortimer, D. Monitz, J.  
Murdell, F. Monitz, J.  
Murray, F. G. Monitz, J.  
Manson, E. A. (2) Monitz, J.  
Mansuetti, M. (2) Monitz, J.  
Monroe, Capt. J. W. McKie, D.  
Maynard, R. A. McDonald, Capt. K.  
McLain, G. T. McLain, G. T.  
McMinim, D. MacDonald, T. J.  
McGuire, P. Norrie, S.  
Norton, G. Norrie, S.  
Neilson, Capt. A. (2) Parker, Capt. E. H.  
Parker, Capt. E. H. Piquet, J.  
Phillips, E. T. Piquet, J.  
Peters, J. Piquet, J.  
Petersen, H. E. Piquet, J.  
Peterson, J. H. Porter, J. J.  
Paine, S. Robinson, E.  
Parker, Capt. E. H. Renow, W. H.  
Rice, B. Red, W.  
Rooney, N. Reilly, J.  
Rasmussen, J. (2) Rose, C. W.  
Smith, R. F. Schultz, Dr.  
Strauch, R. Storer, J. W.  
Smith & Co. J. Sims, R.  
Smith, E. R. (2) Steward, W. J.  
Salasman, M. (2) Schlemmer, M.  
Spencer, C. Schooley, M.  
Seymour, W. P. Smith, W. G.  
Short, J. W. Schrells, A.  
Sims, R. C. Sea, W. G.  
Sears, H. J. Stoddard, W.  
Stern, H. Sorenson, J.  
Seymour, W. M. Succo, Hotel  
Sheldon, H. L. Saylor, H.  
Swager, G. B. (2) Sinclair, A.  
Thornton, W. H. Todd, E. G.  
Toll, W. F. (2) Thompson, W.  
Turner, J. G. Thompson, W.  
Turner, W. R. Turin, E.  
Tewksbury, I. Q. Turner, W. R.  
United States Bank of Commerce  
Voeller, E. N. (2) Veltes, W.  
Vulter, E. Webb, P.  
White, Dr. J. Wheeler, Hon. V.  
White, L. T. Whinnott, J.  
Williams, L. T. Wagner, F. H. (2)  
Whitaker, J. S. Wells, J. W.  
Ward, G. Wilson, W.  
Walker, J. E. Wurstenbaum, C.  
Ward, G. Warner, J.  
Wood, J. Watson, J. (2)  
Young, M. J. Young, J. W.  
Young, L. G. (2)

## LADIES LIST.

Alban, Miss M. Alexander, Mrs. H.  
Abertain, Mrs. J. M. D.  
Auld, Mrs. A.  
Braden, Mrs. J. P.  
Burns, Mrs. A.  
Brook, Mrs. H.  
Brown, Mrs. W.  
Colfield, Miss M.  
Clinton, Mrs. F. S.  
Campion, Mrs. G.  
Connell, Mrs. J.  
Cushing, Mrs. C.  
Clark, Mrs. J.  
Dexter, Miss M. E.  
Eastman, Miss G.  
Erickson, Mrs. C. A.  
Finney, Mrs. J.  
Frohlich, Mrs. A.  
Frank, Miss H.  
Flood, Miss M. L.  
Gallagher, Mrs. N. J.  
Hartmann, Mrs. M. L.  
Harrison, Miss E. G.  
Harris, Mrs. A.  
Harris, Mrs. A.  
Ichucks, Miss I.  
Jones, Mrs. B. F.  
Jensen, Mrs. J. R.  
Johnson, Mrs. R. S.  
Kingdon, Mrs. G. A.  
Linder, Mrs. A. F.  
Lindgren, Mrs. A.  
Leut, Mrs. A.  
Leonhardt, Mrs. M. E.  
Lewis, Mrs. J. G.  
Moore, Mrs. J.  
McLain, Mrs. J.  
McGregor, Mrs. K.  
Miller, Mrs. P.  
Mills, Mrs. A.  
Moorehead, Miss E.  
Nichols, Miss E.  
Olsen, Mrs. J.  
Paddington, Mrs. M.  
Rice, Miss O. (2)  
Rumburg, Mrs. J. P.  
Rhodes, Mrs. W.  
Shenck, Mrs. E. J.  
Shaw, Miss V.  
Alexander, Mrs. H.  
Bredrick, Miss J. G.  
Bacorp, Mrs. S. T.  
Burgess, Mrs. A. G.  
Combs, Miss M. B.  
Coutamano, Mrs. G.  
Carlson, Mrs. C. F.  
Clam, Mrs. J.  
Carlson, Mrs. E. C.  
Douse, Mrs. M.  
Davis, Mrs. A.  
Endre, Miss V.  
Finley, Mrs. M.  
Fitzpatrick, Mrs. C. E.  
Hall, Mrs. M. D.  
Harris, Miss L.  
Harrison, Miss L. G.  
Johnson, Miss V.  
Johnson, Miss L.  
King, Mrs. H. J.  
Lindsay, Mrs. A. H.  
Lewins, Mrs. J.  
Lampe, Mrs. I.  
Lovett, Miss J. C.  
Lindsay, Miss I.  
Miller, Mrs. L. (2)  
Miller, Mrs. L. (2)  
Mason, Mrs. W.  
Miller, Mrs. E. L.  
Nott, Mrs. T.  
Philson, Miss J.  
Robertson, Miss S. (2)  
Stollar, Mrs. M.  
Stover, Mrs. J. W.

## PARCELS POST.

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advertised Letters."

JOSEPH M. OAT,  
Postmaster General,  
General Postoffice, Honolulu, Sept. 30, 1898.

## Collector-General Returns.

F. B. McStocker and family returned by the Kinau Saturday night from a visit to Hilo and Maui. Mr. McStocker visited both the Kona and Oahu coffee regions and studied closely into the industry in those parts. He was greatly impressed with prospects, but still believes Oahu is well adapted to the product. On Maui the McStockers visited friends and called at all the settlements on the Kahului side.

A local plan for the future is to have Island corporation stocks listed in Honolulu only.

Scott, Mrs. E. Shaw, Mrs. J. B.  
Shaw, Miss J. Spencer, Mrs. C.  
Thomas, Miss M. A. Thomas, Mrs. M. L.  
Tillotson, Miss M. Tylor, Miss J.  
Tillotson, Miss M. Tylor, Miss J.  
Tripp, Miss H. Thurston, Miss C.  
Woods, Mrs. E. W. West, Mrs. F. B. (2)  
Wills, Miss L. Whitely, Mrs. D.  
Wilson, Mrs. H. E. Woodward, I.  
Woodward, Miss M. Walker, Mrs. J. C.  
Wapp, Miss

Deacon, Miss F.

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## TIMELY TOPICS

September 1, 1898.

The  
Perfect  
Plows

In all agricultural countries it is on a good plow that the tiller of the soil relies for a good crop. We carry all kinds of plows from the large

## Sulky Plows

to the smallest

## Rice Plows

But it is on our

Plantation  
Breaking and  
Double Mold  
Board Plows

that we chiefly pride ourselves. These are in use on nearly every plantation on the Islands. Only within the last three weeks we have sold a number of the large plows to take the place of plows from other firms which had been returned as unsatisfactory.

The great advantage of the Perfect plow is that it requires less animals to draw it, and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

THE  
SPICE  
OF  
LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

## MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

## NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

## NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

## TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 35 cents.

Three bottles for \$1.00.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs,  
Colds,  
Asthma,  
Bronchitis.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD states publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 19, 1894.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which soothes every PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT DRUGS, and is the most reliable remedy for the nervous system when excited. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,

Toothache, Rheumatism.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cures short attacks of

Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,

Palpitation, Hysteria.

## IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The

Bottle of this Remedy gives rise to many

Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne

bears on the Government Stamp the name of

the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold

in bottles of 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536, 131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576, 2097152, 4194304, 8388608, 16777216, 33554432, 67108864, 134217728, 268435456, 536870912, 1073741824, 2147483648, 4294967296, 8589934592, 17179869184, 34359738368, 68719476736, 137438953472, 274877906944, 549755813888, 1099511627776, 2199023255552, 4398046511104, 8796093022208, 17592186044416, 35184372088832, 70368744177664, 140737488355328, 281474976710656, 562949953421312, 1125899906842624, 2251799813685248, 4503599627370496, 9007199254740

## SEEN BY A TRIO

Men Who Went From Here Write  
of Fighting.

HARKER—MURRAY—PLEASANTS

Incidents of Action Before Manila.  
Moving in Rainy Season.  
Good Accounts.

### PROFESSOR HARKER.

The following letter was received in this city by the last mail from Professor George Harker, recently a teacher in the High School, who enlisted for Manila in one of the regular companies of United States troops:

We are now occupying Spanish barracks in Manila. The city is under martial law. On Saturday morning we left camp with 200 rounds of ammunition and two days' rations. It was raining hard as usual and we splashed through the mire of the bamboo jungle till we reached our intrenchments. All was quiet for the following two hours, excepting a few shots from the Spanish sharpshooters. At 10 o'clock a shot was fired from one of our guns, and at this signal Dewey began to bombard the forts and Manila. For an hour the shells kept whistling past us; then as the firing ceased, we were ordered to advance over our intrenchments toward the Spanish lines. There was not the least confusion, and our men went ahead in line of skirmishers, firing as they went.

The Colorado men, who were ahead of us, fired several volleys in quick succession, and rushing over the Spanish works, planted our flag on the top of the black stone fort. The fire from the Spanish now became scattering, and we pushed ahead as rapidly as possible, wading and stumbling across a flooded corn field, when we reached the fort.

We assembled and marched on in column into a barricaded street on the outskirts of Manila. The ground all the way was strewn with blankets, hats, shoes and ammunition, which the Spaniards had left in their hurry to get back into the city. A number of dead and wounded soldiers were lying against the earthworks where the shells from our fleet had opened the way for us.

We then started down the street into Manila, expecting to have another fight further on, but a few straggling shots were the only resistance we met at one time, though we had to lie down to avoid the bullets. At last we came to an open space and at the further side we saw a fortress or castle whose parapets were bristling with soldiers. But our eyes were fixed on a great white flag at one corner of the battlement, and we knew that the battle was ended.

In half an hour our whole force was drawn up under the walls of old Manila. The natives, or Filipinos, who had been shut up within the town, as well as a number who had come in with us, were made with delight and rushed along our ranks distributing cigarettes and cigars to the men. The fighting men, though, were somewhat taken back when forced to give up their arms before entering the town. They had fully expected to sack the town and cut the throat of every Spaniard.

At about 4 p. m. we passed through the business center of Manila and took up our quarters in the court yard of a great stone building which proved to be a cigar factory. Bands of Spanish soldiers kept passing us on their way to the arsenal to lay down their arms. They looked clean and neat in their light blue uniforms and white straw hats, and formed a strong contrast to our men with their torn shirts and grimy faces. Next day we took possession of our present quarters, and since then we have been busy patrolling the streets.

Our loss is reported as six killed and thirty-four wounded. The Spaniards had about 200 killed and a great number wounded. Some one remarked that we took advantage of them by fighting in daylight, as all the skirmishing heretofore had been done at night.

### HARRY MURRAY.

Harry Murray wrote a couple of letters by the last mail from Manila to relatives and friends here. The first was received by his brother, Charlie, and is dated August 10. In it he describes his trip across the ocean and arrival at Cavite. Of Manila and the inhabitants he says:

"I was disappointed in the place and the people. The country is all low land and almost all swampy—that is, you can strike water about two feet down. The people are the color of Hawaiians. They have a language of their own, can not speak English and are about as tall and as good looking as Japs. They live in huts about four feet from the ground."

From this point he relates the various happenings in camp up to August 11, including the skirmishes of July 31, August 1, 2 and 3. Of the big battle on August 13, following which Manila was captured, young Murray writes to George Martin as follows:

Manila, Philippines, Aug. 18, '98. On the morning of the 13th, as I expected, we were ordered to the front. We started from the camp at about 9 o'clock and arrived at a place about three-quarters of a mile from the city. The Colorado and California regiments were nearer to the front than we were, being about 1,000 yards ahead of us. At 10:15 Dewey began to bombard the city, tearing holes in the Spanish breastworks for twenty-five minutes, when the Spanish flag of truce went up over the forts. The Colorado regi-

ment immediately took possession and raised the American flag.

While this was going on the Astor Battery, guarded by the Twenty-Third regulars and the Utah Artillery, made a charge on the center entrance and had quite a skirmish with the Spaniards, who came forward and seized two of their field pieces and started to retreat with them into the city. It was then that the boys had a chance to distinguish themselves and they did so too, for as soon as the regulars and battery began to fire their guns and revolvers at them they dropped everything and ran, losing a couple hundred men, while we lost only five killed and a few wounded, about forty. When we left camp we expected to lose a few thousand men, as we thought we would have to make a charge over the wall. As it was our loss was nothing to what it would have been had the Spaniards in the fort not surrendered.

The Nebraska Regiment, with our battalion, the first, in the lead made its entrance along the beach and had to walk in water up to our waists until we reached the city, when Company L was made advance guard, going up at a rapid gait and with humps on our backs like a camel to keep out of sight of the stray Spaniards concealed in houses and trying to pop us off, until we were in front of the Spanish fort. We were the second regiment in Manila city and the first in front of the Spanish stronghold, a place we would not have been able to take for a few months had Dewey not been there to shell them out if necessary. The walls of fort No. 2 are in some places between fifty and sixty feet thick and on the land side manned by all kinds of guns, while along the beach they have a couple of ten-inch guns and a wall almost impossible to scale. All around this fort is a moat filled with all kinds of traps and barbed wire fences, then an intrenchment with nice port holes covered up with grass. All of this is outside the wall, which is about fifteen or twenty feet high. Oh, wouldn't we have had a time trying to scale it with a lot of Spaniards on top to shoot as we came over.

The men-of-war did not have much shooting to do, because from the time the first shot which tore a hole in the first fort the Spaniards began to leave and look for safer quarters in the houses where they could get even with their infantry firing on our army. The Calao did most of the work. She steamed right under the very nose of the Spanish battery, trying to draw their fire. The Olympia fired a few eight and six-inch shells and the Monterey did the rest, which was to steam up and down the harbor ready to blow out of them in case of treachery.

We were on the march from about 9 in the morning until about 6, when we halted right in the heart of the city, in front of Gen. Merritt's quarters, which were in a swell hotel. There we were given time to chew a few pieces of hard tack, a piece of canned beef and water to wash it down with. After our swell French dinner we were marched to the regiment headquarters on the river front and were allowed to go to sleep in the street on cobble stones, with the mossy side up. It was all right up to about 9 o'clock, when it began to rain (harder than it does in Honolulu usually). We did not know it was raining until we were floating round while bumping into each other, but after we anchored we went off to sleep and woke up in the morning all stiff and tired and had to be thawed out before we were fit for business. On the evening of the 14th we moved to quarters in a large stone store about a block away. We remained there two days, removing on the 16th to the police station, where we expect to remain until further notice. All there is to do now is to stand guard and visit the city across the canal.

### CHAS. PLEASANTS.

MR. EDITOR:—Some of your readers will remember Mr. Charles Pleasants, who made a speech at the inauguration of our Reception Committee of 100 to entertain the Boys in Blue and of which Committee he was a member. He succeeded in enlisting in the Tenth Pennsylvania and left here on the Zealandia. His company was in the fight before Manila and he writes a description of the battle, which will be of interest to your readers, as follows:

"Well, we, the Tenth, have been in it and no doubt you will have in the newspaper account of it long before you receive this. It occurred Sunday eve, July 31, and a hot fight it was. In this case again it was the unexpected that happened. We are in camp about four miles from Manila, along the road side toward Cavite. By we, I mean First Battalion, California Regiment; Nebraska Regiment; Colorado Regiment; Utah Battery; a battery of Regulars and the Tenth Pennsylvania. A little after 10 o'clock we were aroused by a few rifle shots, which I afterward learned were shot by the Spaniards at our men at work in the trenches. A few moments after this the orderly came on double quick to us, saying to report to Maj. Cuthbertson at the trenches in double quick time. (Cuthbertson was in command, Col. Hawkins being sick). We did so, followed by Company E. During this time there was no more firing. Companies D and E were ordered to the right of our breastworks into a small wood of bamboo, which came up to the edge of our earth works. We were taken about 150 yards to the right of our trenches and about 30 to 40 yards in front of our line, Company E being on the left of Company D. We reached our places along the outer edge of wood facing on an open spot or place. At this time I don't think there was a man in Companies E or D who had any idea of what was coming. The Major may have anticipated it, for we were put there to guard against any attempt to flank us on our right. And it was a fortunate thing we got there when we did, for we no sooner reached our places where we could look out into that open spot than we saw the Spanish coming. Company D opened fire at once, followed by Company E. The Spanish returned the fire and the engagement became general immediately clear down the lines on both sides. I don't know how to describe it. Hell broke loose and stayed loose for nearly four hours. The cannon belched and boomed, shells exploded over us, and during it all was the ceaseless crack, crack, crack of the rifles, and

we could hear the bullets sing as they passed over us. We, in Companies D and E, were almost surrounded; shots came from almost every direction except down towards our trenches. We were in the woods and got separated more or less. It was a case of fighting from down low; every man was as flat on the ground as it was possible to be and at the same time use his gun. As it was the bullets whizzed and struck near us. We were not expecting any such battle and our company went out that day with only fifty rounds. But with that fifty rounds Companies D and E did effective work and got credit with having saved the works. In that we prevented the flank movement on our right. Company E had five killed and seven wounded. Company D had one killed and twelve wounded. Company D had only thirty-nine men in those woods, so you see less than one out of four got out unhurt. Company E probably had no more men out there than we as they had the same details elsewhere. It all happened in the short space of time it took to fire fifty rounds, and we were firing as fast as we could load. When our last rounds were fired the captain gave command to fix bayonets, expecting a rush, but it did not come. We had done our work and stopped them. It was at this time that we lost our only one killed.

"We had ten or eleven wounded. It is surprising how few of these are seriously hurt. When our ammunition was all gone we were recalled behind the trenches, a lucky thing for us, as fifteen or twenty minutes more of that and there would not have been any of Company D left. Just after we got behind the trenches it began to rain and continued till morning. The fight began about 11 o'clock and was continuous and hot stuff till about 2 in the morning. The Utah battery did effective work. When our ammunition was exhausted the battery stood the Spanish off until we got a new supply of ammunition and reinforcements. The battle began about 11 o'clock and lasted until about 4 in the morning, though there was a lull of about half an hour at about 2 o'clock.

The Spanish fired too high to hit our men, who lay low on the ground or were down in the trenches. That is probably the reason more of our men were not hurt. A two-story house stood near our lines, and in the morning after the fight we could see the roof was well filled with Spanish bullets that had been intended for us, but had gone at least twenty-five feet too high. I went outside the trenches the next morning after our battle and into the woods to help bring in our dead. It was a ghastly sight and one not calculated to inspire courage.

Yours truly,  
JAS. W. GIRVIN.

### Resident Correspondent.

J. Martin Miller having been sent to Australia by the Chicago Inter Ocean, that paper has dispatched to Hawaii as its representative H. B. Metcalf, an experienced newspaper man and well known special writer. Mr. Metcalf, with his wife, arrived yesterday and will make his home here. The Inter Ocean considers that the news of the new territory demands the attention of a man steadily. Mr. Metcalf was for a number of years in the service of Boston papers and was at one time, in the early silver mining days, a newspaper worker at Leadville, Colo.

### Money Makers.

NEW YORK.—The directors of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent, payable the 1st of October. The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company have recommended the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent to be declared.

### A STRAY ITEM OF NEWS.

Culled From an Exchange in Hornellsville.

He is a good, honest, hardworking skilled mechanic. Whether shoeing a horse, fitting shoes to feet as flat as a mud turtle, welding a chain for some tiller of the soil, or tempering a brittle tool Mr. E. J. Crammer, Blacksmith of 3 Spruce St., Hornellsville, N. Y., finishes his task in a creditable manner. Our representative found him shoeing a refractory horse. Often as he dropped a foot and straightened himself up, he pressed his hand into the small of his back, and ominously shook his head, for his back ached and he suffered like nearly every Blacksmith in our Republic does. Our representative quietly remarked "why don't you use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills." "Well," replied Mr. Crammer, "I have noticed a score of advertisements about this remedy in our local papers but I thought they were like every other specific that I had tried." "Try them and see," our representative suggested. "If they do not do you any good, they won't do you any harm." Some three weeks afterwards a second visit was made to Mr. Crammer, when the following particulars were given by him for publication:

"Like a good many others I suffered a great deal from kidney troubles for a long time and I used various remedies but they seemed to aggravate the complaint, as it grew more and more severe. I saw advertisements in our papers, about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills but paid very little attention to them as I had been fooled frequently. I was induced by a visitor who casually dropped into my shop to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained a box more out of curiosity than expectation of results. To my surprise the first two or three doses benefitted me, the pain in my back grew less and less and finally entirely disappeared. I am glad to recommend a remedy which does such good work in so short a time to all who suffer from kidney troubles."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50 by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

# SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free. EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods

Just Received by..

## HOLLISTER & CO.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Lillian Russell  
Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For  
The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLO FOR 5 CENTS EACH

## TANKS.

The water will always run in the pipes at night when it is against the rule and when you are too sleepy to water your garden.

If you had one of our PATENT REDWOOD TANKS It would fill at night when the water runs and you would have all the water you want for your house and yard during the day. Carried in stock in sizes from 500 to 10,000 gallons and sold at same prices as sold all over California.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.  
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.  
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.  
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Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;  
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;  
WILHELMIA OF MAGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;  
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;  
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance.....6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies.....101,650,000  
Total reinsurance.....107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance.....8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies.....35,000,000  
Total reinsurance.....43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,  
£13,558,089.  
1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000 £ 0 0  
Subscribed.....2,750,000 0 0  
Paid up Capital.....687,500 0 0  
2-Fire Funds.....2,48,819 7 6  
3-Life and Annuity Funds.....10,157,829 1 0  
£13,558,999 8 9  
Revenue Fire Branch.....1,541,377 3 9  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches.....1,176,611 3 9  
£2,717,988 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASILI & COOK  
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE  
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR  
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

